

**Poetry.**  
**LIFE'S ERRORS.**  
*From the Forget-Me-Not.*

What it, in that sublimer state  
To which our souls shall once attain.  
The things of Earth, and Time, and Fate,  
Shall pass before our eyes away.  
Shall we believe our life's slow way,  
Its wants and weariness behold,  
And by Heaven's purer noon survey  
What Earth's dim twilight now is folding?

O, what a wondrous change will pass  
O'er all that here hath seemed or been!  
Darkly we see, as through a glass,  
What then shall face to face be seen;  
The nothingness of all we prize,  
The falsehood of the love we sought,  
The priceless truth of hearts despised,  
The worth of all we valued not!

Perchance, it shall not then be seen  
That this, our earthly path of tears,  
So desolate a waste hath been  
As to the mourner's eye appears.  
When clearer light around us breaks,  
Our eyes shall read their course below,  
A dreary line of long mistakes,  
Atoned by many a needless woe.

Our youth was passed in visions fair,  
In lavishing the wealth of heart;  
Our manhood had the harder care  
Of watching all those dreams depart.  
What was there left for sad old age,  
Except in useless grief to rue  
The errors of a pilgrimage  
We could not, if we would, renew!

Yet in ourselves the evil lay.  
Poor, weak artificers of woe!  
Our idols all were made of clay,  
But 'twas our hand that framed them so.  
We needed some diviner call,  
To teach our hearts alike to shun  
The lovely fault of trusting all,  
The bitter sin of trusting none.

O! turn we then with vain disgust  
From love betrayed and faith deceived,  
Nor let our hearts forget to trust.  
When they are wounded, wrung, and grieved,  
Take home this lesson—it is such  
As turn's Life's darkness into light;  
O! we can never love too much,  
If we will only love aright!

**Miscellaneous.**

**WE ARE BLIND TO OUR OWN FAULTS.**  
Of the many revengeful, covetous, false, and ill-natured persons whom we complain of in the world, though we all join in the cry against them, what man among us singles out himself as a criminal, or ever once takes it into his head that he adds to the number? or where is there a man so bad who would not think it the hardest and most unfair imputation to have any of those particular vices laid to his charge? If he has the symptoms ever so strong upon him which he would pronounce infallible in another, they are indications of no such malady in himself; he sees what no one else sees, some secret and flattering circumstances in his favor, which, no doubt, make a wide difference betwixt his case and the parties whom he condemns. What other man speaks so often and vehemently against the vice of pride, sets the weakness of it in a more odious light, or is more hurt with it in another, than the proud man himself? It is the same with the passionate, the designing, the ambitious, and some other characters in life, and being a consequence of the nature of such vices, and almost inseparable from them, the effects of it are generally so gross and absurd that where pity does not forbid, it is pleasant to observe and trace the cheat through the several turnings and windings of the heart, and detect it through all the shapes and appearances which it puts on.

**LOVE OF HAVING THE LAST WORD.**  
Some men have a failing which is a source of great annoyance to others, and for which they pay the penalty by making the conversation less agreeable, and even at times making their conversation intolerable—it is the habit of sticking for the final word. Right or wrong in the controversy, subdued or victorious, there are persons who insist on exercising the petty and vexatious despotism of uttering the last sentence that is spoken.—"his disposition is the outbreak of pride," a very offensive shape—it is the usurpation of dominion over the self-love of other men on a ground where men are ordinarily most offensive. It is, in fact, a determination to humiliate him with whom you have been holding intercourse—to humiliate him not by the success of an irresistible argument, but by an intrusion of a tyrannic power.—Avoid, then, the act, lest it should create the habit, and if the habit exist, extra-regarding prudence requires that it should get rid of. Watch yourself and inquire of any friend on whose sincerity you can rely; inquire if you are not sure you will be hurt by his reply, whether the infirmity is exhibited by, or has been observed in you, and if it be, correct the infirmity.

**The Gambler.**—A woman must indeed be bold to risk her happiness for the mere chance of her attractions and influence alluring the selfish, corrupted heart of a wordling from the vices and follies he has hitherto worshipped, especially a gambler: her love and welfare would soon be of less importance in his eyes than the turn of a die or the speed of a horse, for such is the occupation and aim of his life.

**Learned.**—It is stated that the Hon. G. P. Marsh, member of Congress from Vermont, can read, speak, and write, *nicht weniger* different languages.

**THE WIFE.**  
How is it that neighbor B— succeeds so well? He had nothing when he started in life, and now he is rich.—What is the secret of his success? We'll tell you. He has got a prudent and industrious wife. What Mr. B. carries into the house is taken care of, and not an article to the value of a farthing is wasted. The children's clothing is usually made from that which is partly worn, and the work done by the industrious wife and mother. Go into her house when you like, and you will find her busy. Unlike many we know, she never wastes her time attending balls or parties of pleasure, which are of no use or profit. This is the secret of neighbor B.'s success—a good wife.

Young men who are looking for companions, should be particular in their choice, if they wish to succeed through life. Some persons are carried away with a fine voice, a pretty ball room dancer, and a lazy flirt, without inquiring into her domestic qualities. This is the reason why so many young men succeed no better, and become bankrupt. Their household expenses are more than their income. A lazy fashionable wife is the poorest kind of property. What can she do to benefit her husband? She will not bake his bread, mend his stockings, or wash his clothes. A girl must be employed in the kitchen at considerable expense. Nothing is taken care of while every thing runs to waste.

Remember this, and when you look out for a wife choose one that can wash and knit, as well as sing and dance. But by all means beware of the female who has only given her attention to the later accomplishments. Unless your purse has no bottom, she will ruin you.

**THE SPIRIT OF OLD KENTUCKY.**  
There is something in the very air of Kentucky which makes a man a soldier. The news of the war is received there in the same spirit which the sick Irishman rejoiced, "Oh, doctor, excuse me, here is a fight going on—the first I have seen since I left the old country, and I must take a hand—it will do me good!" Mr. CLAY was right when he called Kentucky "the Ireland of America." We copy the following from the Louisville Journal of the 21st:

"Such is the military zeal pervading this city that in some manufacturing establishments nearly all the hands have joined the army. Some of these establishments have to suspend operations for want of hands.

"So many of the recruits are firemen, that many of the fire companies will be left with deficient forces. Until the companies are again filled up, the citizens should repair to the nearest engine on the alarm of fire."

**HORRIBLE REVENGE.**  
Dr. Radcliffe, who was fond of the pleasures of the table, was one afternoon comfortably disposing of a bottle of wine, when a countryman entered the room, and begged him to come immediately to his wife, who was dying. "I can't help it, my fine fellow—I can't move till I have finished my bottle." Now it happened that the countryman was a large, strong man, and the doctor a very small one; so it occurred to the former that his best plan was to seize the doctor, and carry him off on his shoulders. He did so; and while he was bearing his load along, the doctor, bursting with rage, exclaimed, "You villain, I'll cure your wife!" and he was as good as his word.

**Esquise.**—The last number of Punch has a capital hit at the exquisites. A nice young man is represented in confab with a cab driver, and the following is the outline of the conversation:—"Dri-rah! have you got a very good, easy horse?" "Yes, Sir." "A very gentle, fine animal?" "Got a werry fine 'oss, Sir." "Well, ah!—dri-rah!" "Sir," "Drive me next door!"

**Honesty.**—A boy, whose honesty is to be more recommended than his ingenuity, once carried some butter to a merchant in a country village to exchange for goods. The butter having a very beautiful appearance, and the merchant being desirous of procuring such for his own use, invited the boy to bring him all his mother had to spare. "I think," said the boy, "she can't spare any more, for she said she wouldn't have spared this, only a rat fell into the cream, and she did not like to use it herself."

**Equestrianism.—Unparalleled Feat.**—The most extraordinary feat of modern times, was accomplished the other day by FRANK TYLER, a youth of fifteen years of age, who rode the express between Blakely (opposite Mobile) and Montgomery, bringing the late news from the seat of war. The distance, one hundred and ninety miles, was accomplished in thirteen hours—and during the entire night, he caught and saddled his horses—none of which were in readiness, as he was not looked for by those having the horses in charge. He was rewarded with a contribution purse of seventy dollars.

"I shall be back again in a minute," as the emetic said to the doctor.

**AMERICAN SKILL.**  
As one of the most remarkable and beneficial results of the present Tariff, the Boston Atlas refers to the introduction into this country of *Mouslin de Laine*, and its almost instantaneous growth and maturity. It is now, we are informed by the Atlas, hardly two years since the first yard of this fabric ever made on this continent, was woven, and already the American article, in *cheapness, durability and firmness*, is surpassing the foreign—and unless the manufacture is struck down in its infancy by the ruthless hand of government, it is hazardous very little to predict that in two or three years more it will drive the foreign article entirely from the market.

We are informed by the Atlas that in the course of a month, when the new mills in Manchester (Mass.) will be in operation, the manufacture of Mouslin de Laine in the four towns of Manchester, Hooksett, Southbridge and Andover, will amount to the incredible total of 211,000 yards a week! In one year these four towns will throw into market the enormous quantity of 11,000,000 of yards—enough to supply a dress to over a million of persons. The value of one year's produce is \$2,200,000, all of which (as the Atlas well remarks) is so much saved to our own country, that would otherwise go abroad. When it is remembered, too, that every thing, except a few unimportant articles, used in dying, employed in this manufacture, is the product of our own soil, the number of hands to whom it gives employment, and the market it opens for agricultural products, we can form some idea of the value and importance of the system to which we are indebted for this new branch of national industry—this new source of national wealth.

**MORNING AIR.**  
There is a freshness and a purity in the morning, which, to the physical and moral state of man, is vigor and delight. It is seldom that the sensualist, the idle, or the vain, taste its ethereal joys. A mystical spirit lurks in the perfumed breath of awakened creation, which is undoubtedly gifted with supernatural power. Those who would live long, and see good days, must habitually become early risers. The loss of the morning hour is never retrieved.

**AN ANECDOTE OF THE DAY.**  
An old lady the other day in paying her fare on the Harnden Railroad, was handed a bright Mexican dollar of recent coinage, by Mr. Marks, the agent, in making change for a bill. She looked at the dollar for an instant, and then handed it back rather spitefully. "What is the matter, good lady?" said Mr. Marks. "Don't you like the money?" "No, I don't," was the answer. "And why not—is it not good?" said Mr. Marks. "You see, said the old lady, "we've got into a war with them infernal Mexicans, and their money won't be good for nothing now." Mr. Marks put the Mexican shiner in his pocket, and handed his customer a one dollar "promise to pay" of Beach's Plainfield Bank. She was satisfied, and Mr. Marks passed along.—*White Plains Journal.*

**Copper Balls.**—The Mexicans use "copper grape," and it is represented as being most poisonous. They are made rough, and left to accumulate veridigns, and other noxious coatings peculiar to copper, and when they wound, they are almost always fatal. We are not informed, says the New Orleans Tropic, whether the Mexicans use copper because of its poisonous qualities, or because they have no lead. We see it stated, however, that but few of those that have been wounded by balls in the American army stand any chance of recovery, as the great heat, and mortification caused by the nature of the balls, is rapidly carrying them off, as was the case with the lamented Major Brown.

**The Cholera.**—This destructive scourge of humanity seems once more on its way to ravage all Europe, originating as before in the heart of Asia, northern Persia being the first quarter in which it was noticed; it is gradually approaching the confines of Europe. The chief cities of Persia already count by thousands the number of their dead who have fallen victims to Asiatic cholera.

The line of route taken by it appears to be almost due West, for it attacked in regular succession the cities of Bokhara, Herat, Meshed, Teheran and Isfahan, while recent accounts from Odessa state that two or three cases of Asiatic cholera had been observed at Tiflis. Should it continue to advance at its present rate it may be looked for in Eastern Europe in a very short time.

Indeed, it is stated from Riga that it has already broken out at Orenburg and Kasan, and that several persons at St. Petersburg have been attacked by the influenza, a disease that usually precedes the cholera.—*German paper.*

**Public Executions.**—The Louisiana House of Representatives have passed a bill, by a vote of 38 to 21, abolishing public executions in that State from and after the first of July next.

**THE CITY OF MEXICO.**  
The new work on Mexico, by the Hon. Waddy Thompson, recently American Minister to that country, gives the following sketch of the city of Mexico, to which it is evidently the intention of General Taylor to march his army:

"The city of Mexico is said to be the finest built city on the American Continent. In some respects it certainly is so. In the principal streets the houses are all constructed according to the strictest architectural rules. The foundations of the city were laid, and the first buildings were erected by Cortes, who did everything well which he attempted—from building houses or writing a couplet to conquering an empire. Many of the finest buildings in Mexico are still owned by his descendants. The public square is said to be unsurpassed by any in the world; it contains some twelve or fifteen acres paved with stone. The cathedral covers one entire side, the palace another; the western side is occupied by a row of very high and substantial houses, the second stories of which project into the street the width of the pavement; the lower stories are occupied by the principal retail merchants of the city.—The most of these houses were built by Cortes, who, with his characteristic sagacity, and an avarice which equally characterized him in the latter part of his life, selected the best portion of the city for himself.

The President's Palace, formerly the palace of the viceroys, is an immense building of three stories high, about five hundred feet in length, and three hundred and fifty wide; it stands on the site of the palace of Montezuma. It is difficult to conceive of so much stone and mortar being put together in a less tasteful and imposing shape; it has much more the appearance of a cotton factory or a penitentiary than what it really is; the windows are small, and a parapet wall runs the whole length of the building, with nothing to relieve the monotony of its appearance, except some very indifferent ornamental work in the centre; there are no doors in the front either of the second or third stories—nothing but disproportionately small windows, and too many of them; the three doors, and there are only three in the lower story, are destitute of all architectural beauty or ornament. Only a very small part of this palace is appropriated to the residence of the President; all the public offices are here, including those of the heads of the different departments; ministers of war, foreign relations, finance and justice, the public treasury, &c., &c. The halls of the house of deputies and of the senate are also in the same building, and last and least, the botanic garden.—After passing through all sorts of filth and dirt on the basement story, you come to a dark narrow passage which conducts you to a massive door, which, when you have succeeded in opening, you enter an apartment enclosed with high walls on every side, but open at the top, and certainly not exceeding eighty feet square, and this is the botanic garden of the palace of Mexico; a few shrubs and plants, and the celebrated manna tree, are all that it contains. I have rarely in my life seen a more gloomy and desolate looking place. It is much more like a prison than a garden. A decrepit, palsied old man, said to be more than a hundred years old, is the superintendent of the establishment; no one could have been selected more in keeping with the general dilapidation and dreariness of this melancholy affair.

But the cathedral, which occupies the site of the great idol temple of Montezuma, offers a striking contrast. It is five hundred feet long by four hundred and twenty wide. It would be superfluous to add another to the many descriptions of this famous building which have already been published. Like all the other churches in Mexico, it is built in the Gothic style. The walls, of several feet thickness, are made of unhewn stone and lime. Upon entering it, one is apt to recall the wild fictions of the Arabian Nights; it seems as if the wealth of empires was collected there. The clergy in Mexico do not, for obvious reasons, desire that their wealth should be made known to its full extent; they are, therefore, not disposed to give very full information upon the subject, or to exhibit the gold and silver vessels, vases, precious stones, and other forms of wealth; quite enough is exhibited to strike the beholder with wonder. The first object that presents itself on entering the cathedral is the altar, near the centre of the building; it is made of highly-wrought and highly-polished silver, and covered with a profusion of ornaments of pure gold. On each side of this altar runs a balustrade, enclosing a space about eight feet wide, and eighty or a hundred feet long. The balustrades are about four feet high, and four inches thick in the largest part; the balustrade from six to eight inches wide. Upon the top of this balustrade, at the distance of six or eight feet apart, are human images, beautifully wrought, and about two feet high. All of these, the balustrade, handrail, and images, are made of a compound of gold, silver, and copper—more valuable than silver. I was told that an offer had been made to

take this balustrade, and replace it with another of exactly the same size and workmanship of pure silver, and to give half a million of dollars besides. There is much more of the same balustrade in other parts of the church: I should think, in all of it, not less than three hundred feet.

As you walk through the building, on either side there are different apartments, all filled, from the floor to the ceiling, with paintings, statues, vases, huge candlesticks, waiters, and a thousand other articles, made of gold or silver. This, too, is only the every day display of articles of least value: the more costly are stored away in chests or closets. What must it be when all these are brought out, with the immense quantities of precious stones which the church is known to possess? And this is only one of the churches of the city of Mexico, where there are between sixty and eighty others, and some of them possessing little less wealth than the cathedral; and it must also be remembered, that all the other large cities, such as Puebla, Guanajuato, Guadalajara, Zacatecas, Durango, San Luis, Potosi, have each a proportionate number of equally gorgeous establishments."

In Gen. Waddy Thompson's recently published work entitled "Recollections of Mexico," are the following passages on the subject of THE MEXICAN ARMY.

The Mexican army, and more particularly their cavalry, may do very well to fight each other, but in any conflict with our own or European troops, it would not be a battle, but a massacre. Frederick the Great, who was the author, in a great degree, of the modern system of tactics, had three maxims as to cavalry. First, that a cavalry corps should never be charged upon, but should always make the charge. Second, that, in a charge of cavalry, that they were not going fast enough unless, when halted, the froth from the mouth of the horse struck the rider in the face; and third, which is rather the summing up of the first two, that the spur was more important than the sword. In other words, that the impulse and momentum of the horse was of more consequence than the arms and blows of the rider. What then must be the murderous inequality between a corps of American cavalry and an equal number of Mexicans! The American corps, from the superior size of their horses, would cover twice as much ground, and the obstruction offered by the Mexicans on their small and scrawny ponies, would scarcely cause their horses to stumble in riding over them; to say nothing of the inequality of the men themselves—five to one at least in individual combats, and more than twice that in a battle. The infantry would be found even more impotent.

I do not think that the Mexican men have much more physical strength than our women. They are generally of diminutive stature, wholly unaccustomed to labor or exercise of any sort; and, as a conclusive proof of their inferiority to our own Indians, I will mention the fact that frequent incursions are made into the interior of Mexico by marauding bands of Camanches, who levy black mail to an extraordinary extent upon the northern provinces of Mexico. It is not unusual for bands of a hundred Camanches thus to penetrate several hundred miles into Mexico and carry off as many horses, cattle, and captives as they choose; there are not less than five thousand Mexicans at this moment slaves of the Camanches—and of all our western tribes, the Camanches are the most cowardly; the Delawares frequently whip them five to one.

The soldiers of the Mexican army are generally collected by sending out recruiting detachments into the mountains, whence they hunt the Indians in their dens and caverns, and bring them in chains to Mexico; scarcely a day passes on which droves of these miserable and more than half naked wretches are not seen thus chained together and marching through the streets to the barracks where they are secured, and then dressed in a uniform made of linen cloth or of serge, and are occasionally drilled—which consists in teaching them to march through the streets. Their military bands are good, and the men learn to march indifferently well—but only indifferently well—they put their feet down as if feeling for the place, and do not step with that jaunty, erect and graceful air which is so beautiful in well drilled troops. As to the wheelings of well trained troops, like the opening and shutting of a gate, or prompt and exact execution of other evolutions, they know nothing about them.

There is not one in ten of these soldiers who have ever seen a gun, nor one in a hundred who has ever fired one before he was brought into the barracks.—It is in this way that the ranks of the army are generally filled up—in particular emergencies the prisons are thrown open, which always contain more prisoners than the army numbers, and these felons become soldiers and some of them officers. Their arms, too, are generally worthless English markets which have been condemned and thrown aside, and

are purchased for almost nothing and sold to the Mexican government. Their powder, too, is equally as bad: in the last battle between Santa Anna and Bustamante, which lasted the whole day, not one cannon ball in a thousand reached the enemy—they generally fell about half way between the opposing armies.

**EXPEDITION TO SANTA FE.—The Right Wing of the Army of Invasion.**—We understand from the St. Louis papers, that the Missouri and Illinois troops, called into service by the United States, will all be mounted men. Col. Kearney, with 500 dragoons, will proceed forthwith to Santa Fe, to which place he will be followed by the volunteers. An attempt will be made to preserve the peace of this department, and continue the trade, now so valuable. For this purpose, it will be proposed to the people of New Mexico, Chihuahua and the other internal provinces, that they remain quiet and continue trading with us as usual, upon which condition they shall be protected in all their rights and be treated as friends. Unless they accede to these conditions, the country will have to be taken possession of as a conquest.

**Anti-Mormon Excitement Renewed.**—Forces are arming again around Nauvoo to expel the Mormons, the excitement having been renewed by a revelation from one of the Mormon elders, named Daniels. He has "confessed" that the Mormon camp, now in the wilderness, is to return and march upon Illinois, with Indian allies, and massacre the inhabitants. He has also disclosed the oath administered to him by the late Joe Smith, binding him to secrecy and authorizing him to take any number of wives, or as many as he could support. Gen. Warren has called upon the inhabitants to abstain from hostilities and permit the Mormons to retire in peace.

**Deplorable Accident.**—We learn from the Georgetown Advocate that Urbolino de Alvear, a student of Georgetown College, and son of the Buenos Ayrean Minister, near Washington, was drowned in the Potomac, near the Foundry, on Thursday afternoon week. In company with a body of his fellow students, he was bathing in the river, under the usual precautionary supervision of one or two of the professors of the institution, and at a moment when he had swum some distance from the shore, it is supposed was seized with a cramp, and in spite of the efforts to second his call for assistance, was drowned. It is needless to add that an event so unusual carried the deepest affliction to the whole body of professors and students of the college, who had in the meantime thronged the shore. The body was recovered in the course of the evening.

A terrible calamity is recorded in the Montreal Gazette. The house of a Mr. Crosswell, of Weymouth, Canada, took fire a few nights since and burned to the ground, consuming three of his children, while the father and mother, the latter since a raving maniac, were almost burned to death in vainly endeavoring to rescue them.

**A California Farmer.**—A gentleman writing from California to the editor of the St. Louis Reveille says, his stock consists of about 4000 head of oxen, 1700 horses and mules, 3000 sheep, and as many hogs. They all pasture themselves without difficulty in the rich prairies and bottoms of the Sacramento, and only require to be attended. This is to be done by Indians, of whom he employs 400. His annual crop of wheat is about 12,000 bushels, with barley, peas, beans, &c. in proportion.

**THE VATICAN.** at Rome, is an immense pile of buildings, beyond all imagination. Its extreme length through the apartments, and not duplicating a single room, is seventy-nine thousand feet, or nearly fourteen English miles. It has four thousand rooms, and two hundred flights of stairs.

**Why do Nations go to War?**—Doctor Franklin answered this question in a single sentence: "The foolish part of mankind," says the Doctor, "will make wars from time to time with each other, not having sense enough to settle their differences."

There is an aristocracy among the slaves of the South, who, when they wish to be very severe on each other, say, "Go long, half price nigger! you would 'nt fetch fifty dollars, and I'm wuth a thousand."

An Irishman in a store asked for a pair of silk gloves, and was told that the kind he wanted would come to one dollar.—"Oh, by my soul then," replied Pat, "I'd sooner have my hands barefoot all the days of my life, than give you that for 'em."

After hypocrites, the greatest dupes the devil has, are those who exhaust an anxious existence in the disappointment and vexation of business, and live miserably and meanly, only to die magnificently rich.



### Blacksmithing.



## NEW GOODS.

CHEAPER THAN EVER

GEORGE ARNOLD

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening, as large a stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,  
Hardware, Queensware,

BONNETS,

Bouquet Trimmings, Shawls.

Silk &amp; Fancy Goods, generally, as has ever been offered to the public in this place. The Public are respectfully invited to call, in order to judge for themselves, when they may rest assured of having

Goods offered as Cheap as they can be obtained in any Store in the County, or elsewhere.

Give me a call—and if I cannot please, yet I will be pleased to SEE YOU, thinking it no trouble to show the Goods.

P. S. The LADIES' attention is respectfully invited to a large selection of

FANCY GOODS.

Gettysburg, April 6.

## REMOVAL.

NOW FOR BARGAINS!

Wm. Rutheault

HAS removed his Cheap and Fashionable Store a few doors West of his late stand to the rooms lately occupied by Wm. M. Sherry, Esq., in Chambersburg street, nearly opposite the English Lutheran Church, where he will be pleased to see his friends. Having just returned from the Cities with a large and splendid assortment of fashionable

SPRING and SUMMER

GOODS,

selected from the very best establishments—he invites those wishing to make BARGAINS, to give him a call. If Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Gettysburg, April 20.

## NEW STORE.

J. COBURN

HAS opened a New Store in the Corner Room of Mr. M. Cosh's Hotel, Gettysburg, to which he calls the attention of the Public. His assortment consists in part, as follows, viz.:

GROCERIES,

Flour and Feed,

BAR AND ROLLED IRON,  
Blister, Cast & Shear Steel,

NAILS,

Shoes, City &amp; Country make.

The Country make of Shoes are made and warranted by Mr. L. Kneiss, of this place. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash or Produce.

If Marketing of all kinds will be received.

Gettysburg, April 20.

## NEW SPRING GOODS,

As Cheap as the Cheapest!

D. MIDDLECOFF,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, a complete and splendid supply of

Seasonable Goods,

of the latest style and best fabrics, comprising

Cloths, and Tweeds, of all colors, Cassimeres, Sateens, Jeans, Cordings, Gambroons, Cottonades, Denims, Stripes, Plaids at 8 cents per yard, and upwards, Silk, Cashmere, and Marcellus Vestings, Rich Ombré, and new style repts. Mouslin de Laines, Satin, Ropes, and Plaid Barages, Graduated Barage, Hosiery, Balzorens, French Painted and Gingham Lavins, Earlston and Domestic Gingham, Prints in great variety, from 1 to 25 cents per yard, new Spring, Super, Oriental, Barage and Cashmere Skirts, Chemises, Hose for Gents, Gloves do, Laces and Edgings, Silk Cord, Flanges and Tassels, Bonnets, Ribbons, Tabs and Flowers, Shawls, Ladies, Misses, and Children's, Parasols, Parasollets—Also,

QUEENSWARE & GROCERIES,  
Best Rio Coffee for 10 cents a pound, Brown Sugar, good for 7 cents, best 9 cents, best 11 cents, 100 cents per quart, together with lots of sundries, all STAPLE AND FANCY, which will be sold as cheap for Cash or Produce, as can be had in any other Store in Pennsylvania.

On hand—Boards, Scantling, Laths, Shingles, Posts, and Rails.

Gettysburg, April 20.

New &amp; Cheap Goods.

I have just received a Large Assortment of NEW SPRING GOODS, to which I respectfully invite the attention of the Public—satisfied that I can offer them as HANDSOME GOODS, and at as LOW PRICES, as can be had at any other house.

R. W. MSHERRY.

May 4.

THE LADIES

ARE invited to call and examine my assortment of LAWNS, BAREGES, BALZARINES, GINGHAMS, GINGHAM LAWNS, which for beauty of style and cheapness cannot be surpassed.

R. W. MSHERRY.

May 4.

Shawls &amp; Bonnets.

Another Lot of these large and beautiful BARAGE SHAWLS, Satin Stripe, and Plaid—various shades; also another supply of new Style

NEAPOLITAN BONNETS,

Just received and for sale by

D. MIDDLECOFF.

May 11.

Cloths, Tweeds &amp; Cassimeres.

JUST received, some very fine and coarse

Tweeds, Cloths and Cassimeres.

R. W. MSHERRY.

May 4.

## LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle,

Presents his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Courts of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2.

## SELLING OFF AT COST!

THE undersigned being desirous of closing business, will offer at COST, from this date, their entire Stock of

GOODS,

by WHOLESALE or RETAIL. The Goods having been purchased for cash, can be had VERY LOW. All are invited, (merchants and others) to call and examine for themselves. Those desirous of securing Bargains, will do well to call soon.

J. M. STEVENSON, JR. & CO.,  
Gettysburg, Jan. 15.

N. B. Also for sale the HOUSE &amp; LOT. The STORE-ROOM is admitted to be the most desirable in this place. The property will be sold very low.

CALICOES.

A Large Assortment of beautiful style CALICOES—just received and for sale by

R. W. MSHERRY.

May 4.

DOMESTICS.

THOSE wishing to buy Domestic Goods, can buy them of R. W. MSHERRY, as cheap as at any other Store in Town.

May 4.

DIVIDEND.

THE Managers of the "Gettysburg and Potomac Turnpike Company" have this day declared a Dividend of

ONE PER CENT.

on the capital stock of said Company—payable on or after the 15th inst.

J. B. M'PHERSON, Treasurer.

May 4, 1846.

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a Dividend of

THREE PER CENT.

payable on or after the 11th inst.

J. B. M'PHERSON, Cashier.

May 11.

GROCERIES &amp; QUEENSWARE.

JUST received, a general assortment of Groceries and Queensware, which I will dispose of at small profits.

R. W. MSHERRY.

May 4.

ELECTION.

THE Stockholders in the "Gettysburg and Potomac Turnpike Company" will take notice, that an Election will be held at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, on

Tuesday the 9th day of June next, for the purpose of choosing One President, Six Managers, One Treasurer, and such other officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year.

GEO. W. MCLELLAN, Pres't.

May 11.

Bonnets, Ribbons &amp; Flowers.

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of Bonnets, Ribbons, Wreaths and Flowers; also, a fine lot of Shawls, Parasols, Parasollets and Sun Shades, for sale by

R. W. MSHERRY.

May 4.

Blacksmithing.

All its branches, will be attended to by good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

PLUMBS

National Daguerrian Gallery

AND

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOTS,  
FOUNDED 1840.

Awarded the HIGHEST FOURTH PRIZES, and Two HIGHER Honors, by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, respectively, for the most beautifully Colored Daguerotypes, and best apparatus ever exhibited.

No. 205 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, adjoining Campbell's Jewelry Store.

Concert Hall, Penn. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

251 Broadway, N. York; Market St., St. Louis, 75 Court St., Boston; Main street, Du Buque 136 Chesnut St., Phila. Broadway, Saratoga, 50 Canal St., N. O.

Donw's Buildings, Alb. 137 Viell Rue de Tem—Middle St., Portland, ple, Paris.

32 Church St., Liverpool. — Norfolk, Va. 33 Main St., Lou. Ky. — Petersburg, Va. 170 Main St., Cinn. O.

May 11.

NEW

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Franklin W. Denwickie.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the surrounding country, that he has taken the well-known

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

of J. H. Skelly,

in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Mr. Buchler's Apothecary &amp; Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and promptness, and in the latest and most approved style. If all work entrusted to him will be warranted to fit. His terms will be very moderate, for Cash or Country Produce.

The Latest Fashions will be regularly received from the cities.

Gettysburg, March 23.

NOTICE.

Estate of George Clark, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of GEORGE CLARK, late of East Berlin, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

SAMUEL BURBORAW, Adm'r.

April 20.

NOTICE.

Estate of David Fletcher, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of DAVID FLETCHER, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

SAMUEL BURBORAW, Adm'r.

April 20.

## DOCTORS BERLUCHY &amp; BELL

BE leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

Codd's Patent &amp; Insulated Galvanic Battery

for the only one now known. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, The Dolomieu, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to the system. The shock is conveyed through the system, not by fluids as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. Bell, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 25.

Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 5000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 5000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GRIFFITH, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. &amp; S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFMANN.

York, April 20.

Important to

DEALERS IN TEA

AND TEA DRINKERS.

THE success of the PEKIN TEA COMPANY, No. 30 South Second Street, between Market and Chestnut, Philadelphia, has been unparalleled. Our citizens are now able to obtain a superior article of Teas, at rates much cheaper than have ever before been offered in this country, and they have the assurance that there are no drugs or other foreign substances mixed with the Teas. They are done up in packages (lined with lead, to preserve their strength and flavor), of from one quarter to five pounds, to suit customers, and are sold at different prices, from fifty cents per pound—for an excellent article—to one dollar and fifty cents.

All persons visiting the city are invited to pay the Company's extensive establishment a visit.

Agents wanted in every place where they are not yet established. For particulars address, post paid, the subscriber.

G. B. ZEIBER, Ag't for the Company, 30 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, April 20, 1846.

THE SUPERIORITY OF

DEWITT'S

UNRIVALLED STUFF

OVER all others, is fully proved by the liberal patronage of a discerning public, for the last fifty years; a period amply sufficient to test its excellence, and to bring it to its present perfection, whereby it has obtained a reputation surpassed by none in the Union.

If Commisoneers and Dealers will please observe that this celebrated stuff is "manufactured from the purest and finest materials, and warranted to be free from all deleterious drugs" and to guard against imposition, their attention is invited to the following necessary

CAUTION.—The genuine article is known only as DEWITT'S STUFF, and is wholesaled in Lancaster, Pa., by the manufacturer; by Binger &amp; Cozens, 56 Vesey street, N. York; Anthony Elton, 10 North Third street, Philadelphia; and by Pratt street Wharf, Balt.

J. E. Fryick, West Penn st., Reading, Pa. The Trade and others supplied on reasonable terms, and prompt attention given to all orders if addressed to the above sole agents, or to the manufacturer, L. I. Dewitt, at the old original stand, in East KING street, near Duke, Lancaster, Pa.; which establishment has no interest in common with any other.

Feb. 25.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.

Corner of Third &amp; Smithfield streets, PITTSBURG, PA.

THIS new and spacious HOTEL erected since the GREAT FIRE, and fronting on two of the most public streets, is unsurpassed in the country whether as regards its architectural arrangements, or the elegance, taste and comfort of its furnishings. Situated in the immediate vicinity of the Steam Boat Landing, Banks, Exchange Offices and principal Mercantile Houses, it offers to Travellers and Business Men desirable conveniences, whilst to Families and Gentlemen of leisure its internal arrangements afford every accommodation the most fastidious can desire. The Parlor and Chambers are all finished in the modern style, with entirely new and elegant Furniture; and efficient corps of attentive and obliging servants is maintained, and the Table will always abound with the choicest delicacies the markets afford.

The Proprietor, who has had long experience in this line of business, assures the public that no effort on his part will be spared to satisfactorily accommodate those who may favor him with their custom.

An Omnibus and Baggage Car will always be in readiness for the guests of the House.

R. WEAVER, Proprietor.

Pittsburg, March 2.

WM. B. MCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

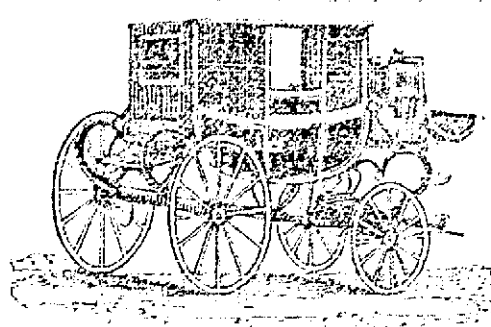
THOMAS M'OREARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South-east Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and W. M. Sherry's Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

## COACH MAKING.



THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACHMAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &amp;c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

Farmers, Attend!

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he continues the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his Old Stand in York street—East end—(formerly Buckingham's establishment) where he will execute all work in his line, in a most substantial manner, and on reasonable terms.

He invites calls from Farmers and others, assuring them that he will do all work in such a manner as cannot but please.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

An Apprentice Wanted.

AN APPRENTICE to the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS will be taken by the subscriber—Any one coming well recommended, about sixteen years of age, may obtain a good situation by making application, immediately, to

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

And Machine Shop.

THE subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of

STOVES,

of all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor, Premium, and Nine-plate Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes.

He has, also, on hand,

Castings for Machinery,

of all kinds—for Threshing Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &amp;c., also, PLOW CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

SNEYLER PLOUGES,

which he will sell low. He has also on hand, and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has, also,

Threshing Machines,

ready made, and continues to manufacture LIVERIES' Patent two-horse Machines, and the Harrow and York patterns.

Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS, will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work.

If Reporting, and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice.

The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach shop.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

John M. Orem &amp; Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 239, Baltimore st., N. W. corner of Charles, BALTIMORE.

HAVE received their Spring and Summer

Supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &amp;c.

which they will make to order in the best and most fashionable style.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

On the second floor of their building, which has been fitted up for the purpose, will be found a large assortment of the newest and medium qualities of Clothing ready made, of superior style and workmanship.

No variations in prices.—The lowest price is distinctly marked in figures on every garment.

The basement has been handsomely fitted up for the sale of Goods by the piece—a very large assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, and TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, being always on hand, at the lowest market prices, to which the attention of purchasers is invited.

April 5.

NEW WINE &amp; LIQUOR STORE.

M. &amp; A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq., in the Borough of York, where they will sell selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins,

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORPULS AND BITTERS,

of all qualities and prices.

E. M. &amp; A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23.

NOTICE.

Estate of Nancy Selie, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of NANCY SELIE, late of Lattimore township, Adams County, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same; and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

DAVID LEAS, Adm'r.

April 13.

## Encourage Home Industry.

FARMERS &amp; MECHANICS

WOOLEN FACTORY,

Near Hanover, York county, Pa.

THIS establishment has lately undergone much repair, and is now in complete operation—and will in future be conducted by the undersigned in all its various branches. They continue to manufacture goods of the best quality, such as

Saddlet Cloth, Linseys, Blanketing, Flannels, Kentucky Jeans, Traced

Huckram Corals, Carpets, Stocking Yarn, and Wool carried into Rolls,

AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:



**ADAMS SENTINEL.**  
**GETTYSBURG:**  
 Monday, June 8, 1846.  
 FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.  
**JAMES M. POWER,**  
 OF MERCER COUNTY.

**Plumbe's Daguerrian Gallery.**  
 We call attention to the Card of Mr. Plumbe in another column, with respect to his "National Daguerrian Gallery." We learn that he has brought the art to great perfection; and those who desire such memorials, we feel confident will be pleased with his masterly execution of their Daguerreotypes.

**Gen. Gaines.**  
 On Thursday last, Mr. Cass introduced into the Senate of the U. S. an inquiry as to whether any officer of the U. S. has, without authority of law, called into service any number of volunteers. In explanation of the resolution, Mr. Cass said he referred to Gen. Gaines, who it would be found, had issued orders for the enrollment of some thousands of volunteers, which, if carried out, would subject the country to an expense of about a million of dollars. He did not impugn the motives of Gen. Gaines, for he knew him to be a high-minded and gallant officer, but it was evident that his orders had been issued without the proper authority from the Executive. In reply to a question, Mr. Cass stated that Gen. Gaines had been ordered to Washington. The resolution, after a warm debate, was adopted on the following day.

During the thunder-storm of Thursday afternoon last, the high day-staff at Fort M. Henry, Baltimore, was struck by lightning and shivered into atoms.

The U. S. Light Artillery company at Carlisle Barracks, commanded by Capt. Washington, have received marching orders, and leave to-day for service in the South.

Wm. W. Saxton, Esq. one of the Editors of the National Intelligencer, has been re-elected Mayor of the City of Washington.

The Magnetic Telegraph is now in successful operation between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

A large Gold Medal has been presented by the King of Prussia to Messrs. Longenheim, of Philadelphia, for a splendid Daguerreotype picture of the Falls of Niagara. The medal was accompanied by an autograph letter from the King.

Henry Horn, whose nomination as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, was rejected by the Senate last week, has been re-nominated by the President!

**New Counterfeit.**—Counterfeit notes of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Frederick, Maryland, of the denomination of ten dollars, dated 15th August, 1845, and signed Thos. W. Morgan, Cashier, Wm. Tyler, President, not named in the "Detector," and so well executed as to deceive casual observers, are in circulation.

It is said that Gen. Wool, of the U. S. Army, is now on his way to the North-western States bordering on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, having been commissioned by the President to muster the quota of troops required of those States into the service of the United States, and to expedite them to the scene of action on the Mexican Frontier.

**THE WAR AND THE TARIFF.**  
 In the U. S. Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Lewis, from the Committee on Finance, introduced two resolutions of inquiry of the President:

**First.**—To report to the Senate what amount of money will be necessary to carry on the government for the current and fiscal year, with a view of prosecuting the war with Mexico to a speedy and honorable termination; and whether the present rate of revenue will yield a sum of money equal to the probable expenditures.

**Second.**—In the event of a deficiency in the revenue to meet the anticipated expenses, whether he would recommend a modification of the present tariff, to meet the exigency, and prevent a resort to a loan, the issue of treasury notes, or direct taxation.

The resolutions were adopted, but subsequently the vote was reconsidered, on motion of Mr. Crittenden, who proposed an amendment calling on the President to report what modification of the Tariff, or what other fiscal measures he would recommend, &c. The Resolutions, together with Mr. Crittenden's amendment, were adopted without debate.

**At Liberty Again.**—Babe, the pirate, whose arrest last week on unpaid indictments we mentioned some days since, was again set at liberty on Tuesday morning, in compliance with a letter from the Secretary of State, who states that the President was not aware, at the time of pardoning Babe under his conviction, of the existence of the remaining indictments, but suggested that a *non pros.* should be entered on those indictments—which was done.

Upwards of five thousand men have already offered their services to the Governor of Tennessee. This is double the number required of that State under the call of the General Government.

### Latest from the Army.

We mentioned in our last, that a detachment of Gen. Taylor's army had crossed the Rio Grande on the 17th, and took possession of Barranca—that Gen. Taylor was to cross over to Matamoros on the 18th. Our last accounts from Point Isabel mention, that an express from Gen. Taylor arrived on the 19th, stating that he had crossed the Rio Grande and taken the City of Matamoros without opposition—the Mexicans having fled from the City. The Mexicans, from the latest accounts, were deserting their ranks in battalions. Nothing further had been heard of the reinforcements that were reported to be on their way for the relief of Ampudia. All the accounts represent the Mexicans as having fought on the 9th with a courage and desperation that would have reflected credit upon the troops of any nation. They were nearly in a state of starvation, and had been promised the ample supplies of the American camp in case they would secure the victory. They met the charge of our troops manfully, and stood the destructive fire that was poured in upon them, without giving way, until their works were encumbered with the dead and wounded. The glorious and well-fought battles of the 8th and 9th have struck terror into the enemy, and decided, it would appear, the fate of the campaign. This is not (says the Picayune) what our brave soldiers wanted; they would like to meet foemen worthy of their steel—not to play things.

Col. McIntosh, Capt. Page, and all the others that were wounded in the actions of the 8th and 9th, are at Point Isabel. After being shot in the arm, Col. McIntosh received a bayonet wound in the mouth, which passed through one side of his head. There are no hopes of his recovery. The condition of the brave and esteemed Capt. Page is melancholy indeed. The whole of his lower jaw, with part of his tongue and palate, are shot away by a grape shot. He however survives, though entirely incapable of speech. He communicates his thoughts by writing on a slate, and receives the necessary nutriment for the support of life with much difficulty. He does not desire to live, but converses with cheerfulness and exultation upon the success of our arms. The whole number of our killed and wounded is said to amount to more than 300. Beside the wounded taken to St. Joseph, there are now 49 at Point Isabel, too badly wounded to be removed. All but three, it is thought, will recover. There are three Mexican prisoners having but one leg between them all.

Capt. Auld, of the steamer Telegraph, who brought the above intelligence to New Orleans, says that a report reached Victoria on the Friday preceding, that 100 Germans, escorting 100 wagons from New Braunfels to the new settlement on the San Sabia, 70 miles above, were suddenly attacked by a large number of Comanche Indians, supposed to number several thousand, whereupon the emigrants abandoned their wagons, to seek security, leaving their property in the hands of the savages. It is reported that a large body of Indians, consisting of the warriors of several tribes, comprising the Comanche nation, were hovering about in the vicinity of the American entrenchments opposite Matamoros, with a view to join the victorious party and share the plunder of the defeated.

The mail of Saturday night brings no further advices from the Army. Much anxiety exists at New Orleans to hear of the doings at the cities of Mexico and Vera Cruz, as well as of the operations of our fleet on the coast.

Several members of Congress are off or about to be off for "the war" against Mexico. Mr. Barker, the Whig member from Illinois, left some days since, it is said, for the purpose of raising a regiment of men for the service in Mexico. Mr. Simms of Mo., and Mr. Zell of Arkansas, it is also said, have left or are about leaving on the same mission.

Mr. Webster, in the discussion in the Senate on Monday, stated his belief that the Oregon controversy would be settled, and a permanent boundary established, before the adjournment of Congress. So explicit an opinion from Mr. Webster, would not be expressed without some semi-official assurance, positive and reliable of the fact.

### THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

The official journal at Washington, in an article on this subject, holds this language:

There is no method of bringing Mexico to her senses, and to a concession of our just rights, but pushing the war with all our vigor, after the capture of Matamoros. That event will not suspend our military operations—not will the season arrest them; but we shall go on conquering and to conquer, until Mexico is compelled to abandon her thronedomade, and her bravado. We feel that we are no longer to be put off by empty words or ridiculous pronouncements. Still less likely are we to wait for the mediation of any European power. We set upon our own hook, until Mexico shall be made to feel that our own swords or cannon must wring full justice and a permanent peace from her infuriated government. She has too long abused our forbearance; and the consequences of her obstinacy and hostility be now upon her own head!

It is said that Gen. Arista of the Mexican army, once carried on the tin and copper business in Cincinnati.—*Exchange.*

Accounts of the material of the Mexican balls be true, the General is still in the copper business.—*N. Y. paper.*

No; he is supposed to have lately retired on his capital.—*Balt. Sun.*

Volunteer companies were daily arriving at St. Louis from the interior of Missouri. The New Era thinks that if a mounted volunteer force to operate against New Mexico was authorized, twenty thousand effective men from Missouri alone would promptly enrol themselves in that service.

### Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, June 2.

In the absence of Mexican news for the few days past, the Oregon question has assumed a new interest in Congress. Mr. Benton has made a strong and an unexpected demonstration against the "fifty-four forty men," and their attempt to resuscitate their line has so far only proved a most signal failure. The Senate will do nothing at present upon this question, and it is possible that it may go over to the next session should negotiations not be concluded before the adjournment of Congress. Mr. Webster speaks with confidence of a settlement of the question before the separation of Congress.

The official paper is trying to drive Congress into a reduction of the tariff and into the enactment of all the string of abominations desired by the ultra friends of the Administration. Treasury notes and a protracted session are hinted at in the paper of last night. There is much doubt hanging over the Tariff, and I do not think that any body is authorized to say that it will not be repealed. In regard to any great question, indeed, the future is involved in the darkest uncertainty. The debate upon the currency and the war in the Senate is worthy of notice, and particularly the suggestion of Mr. Webster to relieve the present commercial embarrassments by an issue of Treasury notes and Treasury drafts.

**The Effects of War.**—Some idea of the injury inflicted upon the country by a declaration of hostilities may be gathered from the result upon one single branch of commerce—the whaling business.—We have now at sea between six and seven hundred whalers, valued at about \$22,000,000, all of which are exposed to capture or destruction. At home, too, the effects of a war upon the markets is not less deserving of notice. From a New Bedford letter of the 24th is the annexed extract taken:

"This war business has completely prostrated the business in New Bedford, and no place in the country is half so much affected by the war. Ships are hauled up; none fitting out; oil, worth a million of dollars, is lying on the wharves, there being no purchasers at present rates. You stop the whaling business here, and you stop all—being so connected with it.—There are now sixty ships hauled up here, and more expected to arrive."

The President has appointed as Chaplains in the Army, Father John McElroy, of Frederick, Md., and Rev. Mr. Rae, Vice President of the Georgetown College, and they have taken their departure for the Army on the Rio Grande. They are two of the most distinguished Jesuits in the United States, and their appointment will be calculated to remove from the minds of the Mexican people, and from those of the Catholics in our Army, the impression that the war against Mexico is a war against their religion!

**A Sunbeam on the Battle Field.**—A letter from an American officer says:—"As we were advancing we came across a poor fellow who was wounded. He gave us to understand he wanted bread and water. Col. Twiggs exclaimed, 'Men, give this poor fellow something to eat and drink.' In an instant the haversacks and canteens of a company were at his service. Such acts of generosity threw a flickering sunbeam over the deep shades of the battle field."

It is stated that the Whigs of Virginia alone, have subscribed the very handsome sum of \$10,000 for the relief and support of the mother and family of the late John Hampden Pleasants. Numerous donations have been received, also, from citizens of other States.

**The Potato Crop.**—Accounts from various parts of England and Scotland, by the last steamer, state that the early potatoes are infected with the disease, which proved so fatal to the crop of last year.

**The Girls in the Field.**—A daughter of the Hon. Mr. G. Penn, of St. Tammany, La., aged fourteen, is delivering patriotic addresses to the volunteers at that place. "Go!" said she in a recent address—"Go and teach men how to conquer, or die!"

**The Tray.** N. Y. *Whig* relates an awful death in the Cotton Factory of G. W. Glass, at Stephentown. A boy 14 years old, by the name of Green, while tending the packer in a room by himself, went to the room below to extract the belt which had slipped off and was wound around the shaft. While unwinding it he was caught by the belt and was carried over the shaft, upon which he was hauled around for seven hours before he was discovered! The accident occurred between 6 and 7 o'clock, p. m. at which time the other hands left the factory, with the exception of one man employed at night work. The wheel was stopped about 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and during all this time the poor victim was whirling on the shaft. Every vestige of clothing, including his boots, was whirled from his body in the countless revolutions. His neck was broken and his limbs and the whole frame dreadfully crushed and mangled. His absence had occasioned no uneasiness, as he was supposed to have gone on a fishing excursion; nor was any thing known of the accident until 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, when the door of the room was opened by the boy's father, and the first object that met his gaze was the mangled body of his child lying on the floor, where it had dropped when the wheel stopped.

### From the London Journal of Commerce.

Should the United States prove successful in a war with Mexico it will increase the embarrassments on the Oregon question; it will exalt the pride and raise the pretensions of our transatlantic brethren; they will perhaps be apt to forget that Mexico and Great Britain are two very different countries to contend against, and false pride and vanity may conduct them to a dilemma they will not easily escape. But our desire is to see amicable relations maintained between the two countries; the happiness and prosperity of both require it. It is certainly not in favor of the pretensions of the United States that it should find itself engaged in a war, even with Mexico—a war certainly provoked by its own ambition—at the very moment that it is gratuitously seeking to quarrel with this country. Enough has already been said and done, or, if not done, threatened, on the other side of the Atlantic, to have induced a war between the two countries, had it not been for the wise forbearance which our Government has exhibited. England is placid, because her strength permits her to be so; but it is a strength which it would be dangerous to provoke too far. One thing is certain, that both France and England must put a *reio* on the further progress of American conquest, and aggrandizement, and annexation. The United States has shown the cloven foot; it has shown the ambitious projects by which it is impelled; hence it must be taught the *ne plus ultra* of its power and dominion.

The Canadian papers are sadly puzzled by the intelligence from the Rio Grande. They had so firmly resolved that the American force was on the point of extermination, and had indulged in so much hearty rejoicing at the prospect, that the news of the victory finds them excessively incredulous. The Kingston Chronicle laughs at the notion that 1600 Americans should have repulsed 5000 Mexicans, strongly posted, captured their artillery, and killed and wounded 600, with a loss of but 62 themselves; and still the accounts explicit and apparently true. The Chronicle consoles itself with this comment:—"In short, the intelligence is so contradictory and improbable, as to give it the character of fiction, or at least of the most egregious exaggeration, sufficient to render it altogether unworthy of belief."

**Extraordinary Fact.**—An address to the citizens of Philadelphia has been signed by 1600 persons in Exeter, England, and forwarded. These are religious persons who deprecate war between kindred nations. The women of Exeter wanted to sign and requested to put down their names to the address, which was refused. The women then got up a meeting on their own hook, and their address was signed by 1600 persons, of all conditions and ranks. Exeter is an old city in the west of England, containing about 60,000 inhabitants. The addresses probably came out by the steamer Great Britain.

**Religious Statistics of Boston.**—There are 99 places of religious worship in Boston, costing \$3,246,500, and having accommodations for 81,185 persons. These churches, &c., are maintained at a yearly expense of \$170,826. There are 80 Sunday Schools, having 1864 teachers and 17,000 scholars.

The company of California emigrants, of which Gov. Boggs and Rev. James Dunlevy are leading members, passed through Independence early in May.—They have 141 fighting men, 71 women, 109 children, and 128 wagons.

**JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE.**  
 BROOKLYN, on GORRIS (Swollen Neck).—He has prescribed the Alternative in upwards of sixty cases of Gonorrhea, and it has never failed in a single instance to completely remove the disease. Not a solitary case of failure. All were cured!

The success he has met with in curing Gonorrhea and Cancerous Affections, has convinced him that these dangerous and horrible diseases may be removed with as much certainty as Fever and Ague. He does not wish to be understood as saying that they can be cured as soon as Fever and Ague, but with as much certainty; and further, that he has good reason for believing that this preparation will not only cure these diseases when formed, but that it destroys the virus or poisonous principle lurking in the system, from which that peculiar class of diseases, as well as all that of venereal origin.

**Scrophulous—KIDNEY EVIL.**—The Alternative has been used in numerous cases of Scrophulous, King's Evil, and Scrophulous Swelling, with the most decided success.

**SKIN DISEASES.**—He has presented it in a great variety of Cutaneous Affections, and found it successful in curing Salt Rheum, or Tetter, Itch, Bores, Pimples, Morphea and Jaundiced Skin, &c.

**DERMATITIS.**—Miss Lydia CARRINGTON.—It has been used in numerous cases of Liver Complaint, and by her agency, and with the happiest results.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 3 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Borden, Gettysburg, Pa.

June 5.

V. H. FAY, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, and the New York Office (Trinity Building), New York, and S. H. Borden of Baltimore and Gettysburg, Pa., have been authorized agents for procuring advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receiving for the same.

**Baltimore Price Current.**

Flour,	5 57
Wheat,	55 to 1 00
Rye,	58 to 60
Barley,	58 to 60
Oats,	55 to 58
Peas,	55 to 58
Beans,	55 to 58
Butter,	4 10 to 4 50

The loss by the tornado at Grenada, Miss. is estimated at about \$75,000 or \$80,000. Twenty-one persons were killed and sixty wounded, many of them dangerously. The number of houses torn from their foundation was 112.

### MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Wm. Gwynn, Mr. JAMES M. ROWZER, to Miss MARY JANE GEISELMAN, daughter of Mr. John Geiselman—all of this place.

On Thursday evening last, by the same, the Rev. WILLIAM MITCHELL, of Dry Valley, Md. county, Pa., to Miss LUCIA BALDWIN, of this place.

In Fairfield, on Tuesday the 21st ult. by the Rev. D. D. Clarke, Mr. D. BRUCE BLYTHE, of Carroll's Tract, to Miss MARGARETTA M. FRYER, daughter of Dr. William Findley, late of Chambersburg, deceased.

On the 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Seidler, Mr. SAMUEL LITTELL, of Germany township, to Miss CATHERINE DITZLER, of Berwick township.

On the 23d April, by the Rev. John Ulrich, Mr. CYRUS ALBERT, to Miss HANNAH MARIA HOFFMAN—all of this county.

On the 12th ult. by the same, Mr. GEORGE SMITH to Miss HANNAH MARIA YEAGY—all of this county.

On the 25th ult. by the same, Mr. HENRY SLAYBAUGH to Miss SARAH COOLEY—all of this county.

### DIED.

On Saturday last, Mr. WILLIAM LAUR, of this borough, aged 63 years.

On Monday last, Mr. JACOB LOHR, of Franklin township, in the 82d year of his age.

On Wednesday the 27th ult. Mr. GEORGE MYERS, of Straban township, in the 35th year of his age.

### WARRIORS.

### MILITARY MEETING!!!

THE citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity are requested to meet at the Court-house in Gettysburg, THIS EVENING, the 5th inst. at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the propriety, and if deemed expedient, of taking the necessary preliminary steps, for the immediate organization of a Company of Volunteers, to tender their services to the Governor of the Commonwealth, as part of the contingent of Pennsylvania, to be employed in the existing war with Mexico.

MANY CITIZENS.

### TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of ARMOR BIGHAM, late of Frederick county, Md., deceased, are requested to attend at the house of Mr. Guthrie, in Emmitsburg, on Friday the 19th inst.; or on Saturday the 20th inst. at the house of the subscriber—and receive a dividend on their claims.

NATHANIEL RANDOLPH.

### LAST NOTICE.

THE books of the late firm of T. WARREN & CO. have been placed in the hands of A. R. STEVENSON, Esq. for collection. All claims not settled on or before the 1st day of August next, will be put in suit.

June 8.

### NOTICE.

**Estate of George Myers, deceased.**  
 LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE MYERS, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in Reading township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

BENJAMIN MALLARD, Adm'r.

### PHOTOGRAPHY.

**National Daguerrian Gallery**  
 And Photographers Furnishing Depots;

AWARDED the Medal, Four first premiums, and Two Highest Honors by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, for the most beautiful colored Daguerreotypes and best Apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.

Large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 126 Chestnut st.; Boston, 75 Court, and 58 Hanover sts.; Baltimore, 295 Baltimore st.; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main st.; Saratoga Springs, Broadway.

June 5.

### Scrap Plates For Sale.

PORTFOLIO of the BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS, used in the Lady's Book, will be sent to any person on receipt of One Dollar. They are all from Steel Plates, and are a handsome addition to a Scrap Book.

Address, L. A. GODEY, Publishers' Hall, Phila.

June 1.

### JOHN BRINGMAN, CABINET-MAKER,

FOR THE liberal share of patronage, I have been granted to the subscriber, residing in the Borough of Hanover, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN BRINGMAN & SON, of the Old Stand, on North Baltimore Street, thirty long second square, where they are prepared to make every variety of

**CABINET FURNITURE,** including

BUREAU, CENTRE and DINING TABLES, CHAIRS, CUPBOARDS, WORK, WASH AND CUPBOARD STANDS, &c. &c.

In a neat, substantial and workmanlike manner, at prices to suit the times.

They are always prepared to make

**COPYRIGHTS**

according to order, and at the shortest notice. Having fitted themselves with a good and hand-some. Hence, they can convey copies to any Rural Ground at the lowest rate.

JOHN BRINGMAN.

### PUBLIC SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL, AT THE COURT-HOUSE IN GETTYSBURG, On Saturday the 20th day of June next, at 2 o'clock, p. m.,

### A FARM,

And a number of LOTS, situate within a mile of Gettysburg, on the road leading from the last mentioned place to Emmitsburg.

The Farm contains about 130 Acres, is productive, and handsomely and conveniently situated. It comprises the best portion of the Tract formerly owned by Col. M. C. CLARKSON. There is on it a

LOG DWELLINGHOUSE, and STABLE, and two unfailing wells of good water, and an ORCHARD bearing good fruit. The MEADOW LAND on the Tract is abundant and of a superior quality.

There will be sold at the same time with the Farm, and along with it, if desired, a

### WOOD-Lot,

containing about SIX ACRES. This Lot is convenient to the Farm, comprising a part of the original Tract.

There will be also sold at the same time and place, a number of

Lots, of from 3 to 6 Acres each, convenient to town, and suitable for pasture.

Also, at the same time and place, a Lot, or Tract of Land, adjoining the above mentioned Farm, lands of Emanuel Pitzer, Mr. Plank and C. W. Hoffman, containing about TWENTY ACRES.

Also—ANOTHER TRACT, adjoining the above mentioned Farm, lands of Ludwig Essig, Peter Weikert and Peter Trostle, containing about 67 ACRES. This Tract will be divided, if desired, to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Terms.—One third of the purchase-money for the Farm to be paid in hand; the residue in four equal annual payments, bearing interest. One third of the purchase-money for the Lots to be paid in hand; the residue in two equal annual payments, bearing interest.

The payments to be secured to the satisfaction of the subscriber; who will guarantee the title to the purchaser or purchasers.

The property will be shown to any person desirous of seeing it, by the subscriber.

JAMES COOPER.

Gettysburg, May 25.

### PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, by Order of the Orphans' Court, on the premises, in Mountjoy township, at 1 o'clock, p. m. on Saturday the 20th day of June, inst. the one undivided half part of a Farm, containing about

100 ACRES,

adjoining lands of John Worly, David Little and others. There is on the Farm a 1½ story

Double Log House, Log Barn, Stone Spring-house, also an Orchard, bearing good fruit.—There is a good Spring convenient to the house. The land is in good repair; and about

50 Acres of WOODLAND.

This Farm (that is, the part to be sold) was the property of DAVID FLETCHER, deceased, and is situated about a mile from the Two Taverns, in Mountjoy township, Adams county. The road from the Two Taverns to Horner's Mill, passes through the Farm.

Attendance will be given and terms made known by the subscriber on the day of sale.

SAMUEL DUBROWAY, Adm'r of David Fletcher, dec'd.

June 1.

### DENTISTRY.

**DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,**

Dental Surgeon,

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg; and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

Office at Mr. McCosh's Hotel.

May 11.

### NOTICE.

**Estate of James Lockhart, deceased.**

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JAMES LOCKHART, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber,



## ATTENTION, FARMERS!

**Superior Cooking Stove**

THE attention of the public is respectfully called to S. BENT'S FARMER'S COOK STOVE, as an article superior to any yet offered to the public for cooking purposes.

It was not up expressly to answer the wants of the farmer, and will not fail to please all who may require a good sized COOK STOVE. One of the many advantages possessed by this stove is that water, apple butter, clothing, &c. can be boiled in a large copper kettle, at the same time whilst cooking is doing for 20 or 30 persons.— It is decidedly superior for baking, the heat being completely under the control of the cook who can apply it to the bottom as well as to the top of the oven, and thus bake with perfect regularity. It is unnecessary to give any further details of its advantages. Please refer to the subjoined certificate from Wm. P. Elliot, Esq., Putnam Street, Wash.

Those who want a superior Cook Stove, will do well to try this article. They are warranted no sale. S. BENTZ,  
Boonsboro, Md. May 10, 1843.

Washington, May 3d, 1843.  
To SAMUEL BENTZ, Esq.  
Dear Sir—I have tried the Cooking Stove that you sent me, and am well pleased with its performance. My expectations are more than realized. I believe it will perform more Cook-

the various Cooking Stores that I have tried during twenty five years connection with the Patent Office. Its merits need only be more generally known to insure its fame throughout the country. I am at length satisfied in the culinary department of my domestic establishment—that for which I acknowledge myself indebted to your genius and enterprise.

I remain, very respectfully, yours, &c.,  
WM. P. ELLIOT, *Patent Agent.*

¶ I this day appoint J. D. PAXTON & CO my Agents for the State of Pennsylvania, and for

Cook Stoves. SAMUEL BENTZ.  
 Sept. 17, 1843.

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**Farmers and Others,**  
 are respectfully informed that the undersigned  
 have now on hand, and are manufacturing the  
 above Stoves, so that they are now prepared to  
 fill all orders with which they may be favored  
 upon the shortest notice.

J. D. PAXTON & CO.  
 Caledonia, Franklin Co., Nov. 5.

**WORMS! WORMS!! WORMS!!!**

It not only destroys Worms, and invigorates the whole system, but it dissolves and carries off the superabundant slime or mucus, so prevalent in the stomach, and bowels of children.

more especially of those in bad health. This vermicide forms the bed or nest, in which worms reproduce their young; and by removing it, it is impossible for worms to remain in the body. It is harmless in its effects on the system, and the health of the patient is always improved by its use, when no worms are discovered. Numerous certificates of its usefulness have been received, which the Proprietor does not deem necessary to publish, to give the reader an idea of its Vermifuge powers, he will mention a few cases. He gave it to his little nephew, not four years old, and in a few days he discharged upwards of ninety large worms. He

also gave it to his daughter, then about three years old, when it brought away upwards of thirty worms in one night.

Josiah Thompson, near Salem, N. J. administered this Vermifuge to a child between two and three years old, and says that in a few days he discharged one hundred and thirty-seven large worms!

Mr. Joseph A. Bentz, of the Penna township Savings Institution, in this city, gave it to one of his children, and says: that after the six--  
dose it brought away about fifty worms at once, five or six inches long.

Mr. Feolius, of the same city, had a daughter

Another gentleman of this city had it administered to his little daughter, about three years since, when she had a number of discharges from her bowels, composed entirely of little white thread worms. He says "they came away from her, not only by hundreds, but I may truly say, by thousands, separately, and in solid balls as large as hickory nuts, composed entirely of thread worms."

Finally, what the public have long desired, a medicine of this kind, which might be depended upon (prepared by a regular physician) is ~~now offered to them, and can be had of Dr. D. B. Rayne, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia,~~ and of all persons who sell his Expectorant; and Carmine Balsam.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg.

June 1. 8t

Does not reason and common sense teach us

Reason says yes, because Obstruction is either immediately or remotely the cause of Inflammation and Catarrhal Fevers, producing Croup, Consumption, and Abscesses of the Lungs, Pain and Soreness of the Throat, Breast, or Shoulders—Bronchitis, exciting mucous and purulent secretions, thereby clogging up the lungs, so as to more or less impede both inspiration and the free circulation of the blood, causing Difficulty of Breathing, and Asthma, Hoarse Harshness and Loss of Voice, Hoarseness

to the Heart and Chest; Rupture of Blood Vessels and Ewelling from Throat and Lungs, and Spitting of Blood.

To remove this Obstruction, from which all these alarming and dangerous diseases originate, and to procure a radical cure, nothing has ever been found equal to layne's Expectorant.

It stands unrivalled. If I stand pre-eminently correct, it, and you will be forced to acknowledge its virtues have not, nor can be over-ruled, that it stands far Above, and beyond the reach of competition, that it is the only reasonable, the only natural and the only truly successful method of treating and curing diseases

1. The above Medicine is for sale at the  
Store of S. H. Buchner, Gettysburg, Pa.  
May 1862. 3:

**HANDBILLS, BLANKS,**  
**And Printing of every description,**



## LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

## ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

Ten Days Later from Europe.

The Cunard steamer Hibernia, Capt. Ryce, arrived at Boston on Monday afternoon.

The news which reached England of the first action of the United States Senate and House on the notice bill, caused a great many discussions in the press and eminent circles, but seemed to produce no part of a collision. The belief gained ground that all apprehensions of war are at an end, and that Mr. Polk has implicit confidence in the continuation of peace, as he has made no preparation for a conflict.

The Hon. DANIEL S. CARL, of Baltimore, American Minister to Constantinople, arrived at Liverpool on the 9th ult. in the ship Cincinnati from this port.

The most important news relates to the passage of the Corn bill to a third reading by a majority of 98. This took place at four o'clock on the morning of the 16th, after a debate which had continued to that hour. The belief is expressed that the bill will pass the House of Lords.

In the House of Lords on the 18th, on the motion of the Duke of Wellington, the Corn Law Importation Bill was read a first time—the Duke of Richmond alone saying non-content. It was ordered to be printed, and read a second time on the following Monday.

The arrival of provisions in the American vessels continues to be much noticed, and occasions complimentary paragraphs in the London daily papers.

It is estimated that there was in Liverpool on the 18th ult. eight million bushels of foreign wheat, under lock, and \$55,000 bbls. of foreign flour, nearly all American. During the six days preceding the 5th of May, the number of grain-bladen vessels that passed the Sound and Belk for England was twenty.

The grain trade both in London and Liverpool since the departure of the Great Britain, has been exceedingly depressed, owing to the discouraging accounts received from all the markets held on the 8th and 9th ultimo.

The Cotton Market has improved very considerably. On every description of American Cotton there has been an advance of 1/4 to nearly a farthing on the pound since the sailing of the Britannia.

The Sugar crop from the West Indies, it is estimated, will be short at least one-third.

It is rumored that Sir Robert Peel intends to retire from public life when his favorite measures are safely through Parliament. He is now near his 60th year and he may well desire repose.

Oregon.—Wilder & Smith give the following important rumor—

"It is reported that twenty gunners, two sergeants, two corporals, and two bombardiers, under the command of Captain Blackwood, are to be despatched by the British Government in the war-steamer Terrible, to Oregon, early next month; the vessel is to take an adequate supply of guns and stores; and 3000 ex-cavaliers are to be sent to the same destination with all possible speed. This force and these men are professedly sent to the Hudson Bay Company's territory, but it would be useless to shut our eyes to the fact that the bare announcement of such an expedition, the subject of negotiation between the two governments, is calculated to produce no small excitement in America amongst the parties who have been striving so zealously to fan the smoldering elements into a blaze."

The Oregon Question.—The London Times of Thursday says: "The packet which will sail from Liverpool in a few days will convey to the United States the real impression produced here by the late intelligence. If the resolution was intended as a threat or a hostile measure, it has totally failed to have any effect whatever, except that it is probable that Mr. Pakenham will be at once empowered to bring the controversy to a prompt and final issue." The London Economist states, on what it considers high and unquestionable authority, that the Oregon question is on the point of a satisfactory settlement.

Peaceful Sentiments.—In the course of the discussion of the Corn Bill, in the House of Commons, Lord John Russell thus expressed himself in relation to the United States:

"Looking at one of the greatest nations of the globe, I am happy to find there are symptoms of returning feelings of amity and good will. When I read the speeches of Webster, Calhoun and others, I forgot all the idle menace wafted from the other side of the Atlantic. I trust that her Majesty's Government will be able to fix finally the limits which divide the dominions of her Majesty from those of the United States; and I trust the convention or treaty which shall settle that boundary will be the prelude of a more intimate connexion between us and that vast commonwealth of a free people; that we shall carry together our manufactures and our agriculture, vying with each other, if you will, to make our productions more and more perfect, striving, in the neutral markets of the world, for pre-eminence; striving, also, in our respective branches of production, that we may clothe them and they may feed us, but hoping that there never shall be occasion to cross the bayonets of Britain and America on any bloody field whatever. (Loud cheers.)

Sir, with this wish that such may be the prelude of this bill, to which I trust the other House of Parliament, should it pass by a great majority here, will give their assent, I shall give my hearty support to the motion for the third reading.

(Great cheering.)

Towards the close of his speech on the corn question, the same evening, Sir Robert Peel, determined not to be outdone in politeness by the leader of the opposition, spoke as follows:

The noble lord (J. Russell) says he hopes that the discussions which have threatened the maintenance of amicable relations with the United States will be brought to a fortunate close. Sir, I think I can appeal to the course which I have pursued against some obloquy, some misrepresentation, some intimation, that we were abandoning the honor of this country—I think I can appeal to the past experience of this Government, that it has been our earnest desire, by every effort consistent with national honor, to maintain friendly relations with every country on the face of the globe. This principle, so long as we are interested with the management of public affairs, will continue to influence us in respect to the settlement of our unfortunate differences with the United States. (Cheers.) This, (says the European Times) taken in connection with the resolution of the Senate, gives us every reason to believe that we are at the end of our differences, and that a short time only can elapse before the possibility of a true understanding between England and America will be removed.

Our Mexican Beliefs.—The Paris correspondent of Wilmer & Smith's Times thus speaks of our Mexican affairs:

The state of affairs between the United States and Mexico excites considerable interest here; but little is said thereon, either in conversation or by the newspapers. The latter, however, carefully translate all intelligence they can find in the American or English papers bearing upon the subject. Of course, there is but one opinion, that if the poor devil of Mexico goes to war with the United States, they will get a most terrible licking. From what I can collect, I am of opinion that if the United States, at present, were to attempt to conquer Mexico, or even to annex any considerable portion of its territory, they would cause great dissatisfaction in France; and, in all probability, would have to encounter the decided hostility of the French Government. A reference to M. Guizot's very remarkable speeches on the Texan question will show that France attaches very great importance to the preservation of Mexico as a separate nation, and that apart from that consideration, it would regard unfavorably any further aggrandizement of the U. S. States.

Mr. Polk, it is true, has declared that neither France nor England shall interfere in the affairs of the American continent; but, then, M. Guizot has also declared in the most formal manner, in the name of France, that it will, in spite of Mr. Polk, interfere as often, and in such a manner, as it pleases, in American affairs. I say again, then, that my opinion is that any seizure of Mexican territory by the United States Government would be stoutly objected to by France; and no doubt also by England. It would be ludicrous in me to advise American statesmen as to the course to adopt in the present posture of affairs; but I say to American journalists—Wait! Wait! Wait! Wait! and in a few years Mexico will be yours, but if you attempt to seize it now, or any portion of it, you will most likely have to contend with England and France, and in that case you may depend upon it that England and France united will be too strong for you.

## THE MEXICAN WAR—PURPOSES OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The following note than sent official disclosure of the views and purposes of the Administration in its war with Mexico, is so frank and full, that the Public, to be enabled to make up its opinion of their merits, requires only to know, in addition, from the same authority, what it is, on the part of the Mexican Republic, that the Executive would consider as manifesting "a sense of justice."

From "the Union" of May 29th.

The New York Albion invokes all the friends of peace to exert their best efforts for its preservation. It thinks the danger imminent. We sympathize in our wishes with the Albion. We, too, deprecate any war between Great Britain and the United States, and we invoke as sincerely as it does the blessings of peace between the two nations. But why does it indulge any fears at this moment? Why suppose that the call for fifty thousand volunteers points to a war with England? We mean to conduct the war against Mexico with all the vigor in our power. We may want twenty-five thousand volunteers, or even more, to strike such a blow as may compel her to make peace. We shall seize her territory; we shall seize her strong holds; we shall take even her capital, if there be no other means of bringing her to a sense of justice. We may want fifty thousand volunteers, not against England but for the Mexican war. Why need the Albion, then, attribute our energy to any covert design of waging a war against England?

## LIBERTY OF SPEECH AND FREEDOM OF ACTION.

It is unfortunate that men are to be found willing to improve every crisis for the manufacture of party capital. One side has seized upon the war question with a manifest determination to use it for this paltry and unpatriotic purpose. In doing so, it necessarily arouses an opposition that would otherwise slumber. On the opposite side, also, there are several journals equally injudicious, which permit their zeal towards a certain policy to approximate towards an opposition to what is *now* the necessary action of the nation.

Both are seriously, dangerously in error. Public men may not urge a country into a crisis, and expect that the very consummation of the wrong is to sanction all that preceded and follows it. The duties of all parties were admirably set forth in the recent town meeting of all parties. It is an absurdity, almost a guilt by one, to regard war as expedient or just, merely because it exists. We cannot thus wipe out, with the bloody sponge of war, the principles which God and reason have written upon our consciences. A free and just people should and will think for themselves on such a subject. Their duty is to the country; not to a party; they are bound to maintain the nation, in any emergency; but not to sanction or advocate wrong; they are invited by patriotism to extinguish a conflagration which threatens destruction to the home of their birth and blessings; but not to kiss the hand nor consecrate the torch that fired it.

We appreh any faction, if any such there be, which would oppose the country; and which would follow the unfeeling flag of the nation wherever it leads. Our allegiance is to the country, at all times and under any councils; and we condemn those who seek to obstruct, in a national crisis, the adopted action of the Government; but we equally rebuke those who suppose that a war proclamation must fall like a curtain before the eyes and intellects of the country, that it must make folly wisdom, and wrong right.

So far as regards the political questions of the country—they are just where they were. No American is made a landman in thought, word, or action, by this war. While all sustain the nation against her foes; all, but sets, or slaves, will think and speak of public men and measures as they merit. There is no treason in that. The real traitor is he who would subvert the minds and rights of the people under a turbid torrent of any passion—who would translate freedom into bloodhounds, howling and savage against the victims upon whom they are lashed.—*Phila. Inq.*

The Albion.—An American officer writing to the New York Spirit of the Times in relation to the recent battles says:

"The General has gained a glorious victory over the best appointed army that Mexico had ever sent into the field, confident of success, in a position selected by themselves, and with an overwhelming force, at odds of more than 2 to 1. They had 2000 fresh troops which were not in the battle of the 8th, and had come over in the morning expressly for the fight. They were veterans of twenty successful battles, and in their own country, upon which ever side they fought, victory perched. Every thing was in their favor—position, numbers, and confidence, and yet with all these, they were badly whipped. History does not furnish a parallel with the battle of La Resaca de la Palma. Such is the name of the battle of the 9th. So confident were they of victory, that Ampudia, speaking to Capt. Thornton, who was then their prisoner, said that 'it was utterly impossible that it should be otherwise—that their numbers alone were sufficient, independent of those of veteran regiments.' Gen. La Vega said that 'if he had \$100,000 in camp, he should have considered it as safe as in the city of Mexico, and he would have bet that amount, that no ten thousand men could have driven them!'"

Captain May, the officer who made the desperate charge against the Mexicans, is represented as a singular genius. With a beard extending to his breast, and a hair to his hip-bone, which as he cuts through the wind on his charger, streams out in all directions, he presents a most imposing appearance. His gait on foot is awkward, and that of his horse is the mark of the Canadian pony. The squadron, at the head of which he charged the enemy's battery, contained 82 men; and of these he lost one officer and 10 privates killed, and 13 wounded—28 horses killed and 10 wounded—that is nearly one-third of his men; and almost half of his horses horsed in combat. The Captain was about ten yards in advance of his men and was not touched.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial says:

The Hon. Mr. Barrow, Senator from Louisiana, has been unanimously recommended to the President, as brigadier general in the new recruits, by his fellow Senators. It is high testimony of his standing in the body of which he is member, and of the good feeling entertained toward one with the majority of whom he almost daily comes in collision by his votes, and frequently by his speeches.

Military and other Movements at Washington.—We understand that the nomination of Alexander Barrow, as a Brigadier General in the Army, will be confirmed by the Senate of the United States, almost unanimously, Mr. Calhoun, and one other Senator, voting in the negative, and this not from dislike to the nominee, but from a determination to make some point against the administration.

It is hinted that both Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Benton will take occasion, before long, to express their disapprobation of the course of the administration of the general government.—*Phil. U. S. Gaz.*

Dr. Wilson, brother to Calvin Wilson now deceased, the great living skeleton who exhibited himself in this country and Europe some twelve years since, is now travelling through the country, a skeleton counterpart of his deceased brother. He is now forty-two years of age, five feet six inches in height, and weighs only fifty pounds—a mere mass of human bones.—*Phila. Inq.*

## INCIDENTS ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

Among the wounded in the battle of Resaca de la Palma, on the 9th ult, was Lieut. C. D. JAMES of the 5th U. S. Infantry.

When the Eighth Regiment was ordered to advance, to support the bold charge of the dragoons, led by Captain May, the company to which Lieut. Jordan was attached, rushing on the enemy, compelled them to break their ranks, and fight in detached squads, which, after a brief but severe contest, were destroyed or dispersed.

Lieut. Jordan seeing a group of five Mexicans firing on our forces, rushed upon them sword in hand, expecting that he was supported by three soldiers of his regiment. Two or three shots were discharged at him when at the distance of only a few paces, but they fortunately missed him—and at this moment he perceived that he was alone, his men having met with other enemies, and his foes were prepared to receive him with the bayonet. It was no time for hesitation—he made a blow with his sword at the nearest Mexican, which wounded him severely, although it was partly parried by his musket—and at this critical moment, his foot struck something, he stumbled, fell forward to the ground, and lost his sword. Before he could recover his feet, he received three bayonet stabs in his body—but he instantly threw himself on one of the Mexicans, wrenched a cut-throat from his hand, when he fired upon by another, and a buck-shot was lodged in his arm near the shoulder, and one passed through his arm. He fell upon his back, and his enemies were about to despatch him, when Lieut. G. Lincoln, having vanquished those previously opposed to him, hastened with others in good time to the rescue. Lieut. Lincoln cut down one of the Mexicans, whose comrades were immediately subdued.

Autobiography of Gen. Taylor.—A correspondent of the Providence Transcript, giving an account of the latest battle with the Mexicans, says:

"There was, as you perceive, no chance for maneuvering—it was hard fighting and go ahead. Some of the guns were taken and retaken two or three times.—Gen. Arista had two horses killed under him, and our old hero, Gen. Taylor, was constantly in the thickest of the fight.—Once, when remounted with for snuffing at a point where the grape shot and bullets were flying like hail, he said: 'Well, they do come pretty thick; let us go on a little further ahead, and they will all go over us.'"

Mexican Gold Mines.—The richest gold mine in the world is in the town of Cassala, Mexico. It is owned wholly by one individual, by the name of Signor Yriarte, who it is said, refuses to work it to any degree of productiveness, because he could not dispose of the immense revenue it would yield. He is reported to be immensely rich, but he evidently considers his wealth safest under ground. Only look what a temptation to brave troops—any quantity of gold and silver mines—all no doubt crammed to the top with the precious metal, ready coined!

Mexican Agriculture.—Gen. Thompson, late U. S. Minister to Mexico, gives the following description of Agriculture in that country: "The plough in universal use is that used two thousand years ago—neither more nor less than a wooden wedge, without a particle of iron attached to it. The hoe is a wooden staff, with an iron spike in the end. What is still more remarkable, the only animal used in ploughing is the ox; a planter, with twenty thousand horses and mules (by no means an unusual number), will only use his oxen in the plough. If you ask why this is, the only answer I can give is that the Spaniard never changes his habits, nor any thing else but his government. All the passion for change that exists in other men, with him is concentrated in political changes."

Got their Deserts.—The New York Morning News tells the story of a man, who having paid an unwelcome court more than once to two sisters, on their return from their employment, finally got his answer in this wise. "The ladies fair," observing his approach in Ann street, opposite the Museum, fell into the Indian line of march, and allowed him to step between them. The one in the rear, having a heavy closed umbrella, commenced a vigorous attack upon him with that weapon of war, now using it in broadsword, then in bayonet form, and thus creating a diversion of which the other sister was not slow to avail herself, replying her tiny (?) fists with such skill that finally the enemy was glad to make a hasty and ignominious retreat. Should it be probable that those girls have brothers in General Taylor's army; if they have brothers they ought to be there at any rate—the material is of the right sort and the girls can take care of themselves without doubt.

We are glad to find the following contradiction in the New York Commercial:

Mount Vernon.—The story about mutilating the marble mantle piece at Mount Vernon proves to be untrue.—The facts as narrated by a gentleman of Alexandria, are these: "The servant, whose duty it was to dust the furniture in the room, struck the arm of the figure, and knocked it off. Alarmed at what she had done, she placed it behind a screen, where it was subsequently found.

Commodore RANSHAW died last week in Washington City. He was the ninth on the list of Post Captains, since the death of Commodores Crane and Elliott. Captain R. was a native of Pennsylvania, and was about sixty-two years of age.

Santa Fe Expedition.—Orders have been received at St. Louis from the Adjutant General of the State, to organize without delay four hundred mounted men from St. Louis county. The other portions of the State are to furnish 600. Each man is to furnish his horse, saddle, &c., and arms are to be furnished at Fort Leavenworth, where they are to rendezvous immediately. These men will proceed to Santa Fe, under command of Col. Kearney.

The Nashville Union, the Administration organ in Tennessee, has the following:

We understand from a reliable source, that it is the intention of the Government to send a force to California sufficient to take possession of that country and to hold on to it. It is supposed that the mounted men from Arkansas, Missouri, and probably Tennessee, will be directed to California. We sincerely hope that this information may be true, and that the source through which it is derived we are satisfied that it is reliable. We regard California now as ours, and with that result all will be satisfied.

Secret Service Money.—The Washington correspondent of the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser, says:

"President Tyler is here, and his evidence in the case is being taken. He testifies that Mr. Webster never made use of a single dollar of the secret service fund without his approval; and further, that Mr. Van Buren left a legacy for his administration, to pay of \$15,000 due the secret service fund, and which debt was paid."

It seems proper that Mr. Tyler should testify to the correctness of Mr. Webster's proceedings, but it is not so apparent that he was right in testifying to the extra expenditures of Mr. Van Buren. Louis XVI, it will be recollected, refused to tell the secrets of his predecessor. Mr. Tyler, however, may have been placed in a position that rendered the exposition necessary, by the form of questions which he had previously sworn to answer.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot tells the following:

"I learn that Mr. Pakenham, the British Minister, has purchased the magnificent suit of chamber furniture exhibited at the Fair, and valued at \$8,000!—Some say he intends presenting it to his Sovereign, Queen Victoria, as a sample of what the Yankee mechanics can do. Others say the Minister, who is a single man, intends being so no longer. At all events, the ladies at the Fair insist upon it that Mr. Pakenham must now marry."

Delegates to the London Convention.—We learn that the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, have appointed the following clergymen as Delegates to the London Convention: Rev. John T. Pressly, D. D., of Pittsburgh; Rev. John Forsyth, D. D., of Newburg; Rev. W. M. Laren, of N. Y.; Rev. Alexander Sharpe, of Shippensburg; and Rev. J. F. Sawyer, of Springfield. Some of them intend to go on board the Henry Clay, which will sail from New York on the 6th of June.

Sentence of a Postmaster for Mail Robbery.—Eben H. Clark, late Postmaster at Cherry Ridge, Wayne county, Pa., convicted of abstracting money from letters, was sentenced at Philadelphia, by Judge Randall, on Saturday week, to ten years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. This was the minimum amount of punishment under the act of Congress. Clark is a young man, only a little past 30, and has a wife and several children. He had always borne a good character, and committed the offence in an unfortunate moment of temptation. The whole sum he obtained was less than one hundred dollars. When detected he made a frank confession and restored every dollar. Fatal error.

The Old School General Assembly, sitting at Philadelphia, refused to restore Rev. Mr. McQueen, suspended from the ministry for marrying his deceased wife's sister.

Duel with an Old Wrapon.—A few days ago, two men, near Chicago, drank a quantity of whiskey on a wager. The result was, one died on the spot, and the other is not expected to live.

In the recent elections held in the towns in the State of New York, to determine whether licenses to retail spirituous liquors should be issued or not, the cause of Temperance was overwhelmingly triumphant. The Journal of the American Temperance Union gives returns from 682 out of 856 towns in the State. Of these 525 voted "no license" and 161 "license." Of the former, voting no license, 382 gave majorities of 40,161, and of the 161 voting license, 63 gave majorities of 2633. Excess of no license majorities in 445 towns 15,478.

The Pants—Who wears them?—The Hon. H. C. French, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois, appears to stand a very good chance of being elected, as he has no opposition.—The Whigs are endeavoring to console themselves with the reflection that his wife is a good Whig, and they intimate that she has every thing her own way.

Pretty Good.—The Boston Post says: "A gentleman burst into a violent laugh in church, last Sunday morning, and after service explained to his pastor that he was thinking of the Matamoros Eagle's account of the Mexican attack on Fort Taylor."

During the past month of May, 16,311 emigrants arrived at the port of New York, of whom 11,550 were from Great Britain.

## FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

REPLICATION OF THE  
London Quarterly Review,  
Edinburgh Review,  
Foreign Quarterly Review,  
Westminster Review, and  
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

THE above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the original—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

The wide-spread fame of these splendid Periodicals renders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor and far-reaching not often found in works of a party character.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Whig, Tory, and Radical—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review," Whig; and the "Westminster," Radical. The "Foreign Quarterly" is purely literary, being devoted principally to criticisms on foreign Continental Works.

The prices of the re-prints are less than one-third of those of the foreign copies, and while they are equally well got up, they afford all that advantage to the American over the English reader.

TERMS:  
PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.  
For any one of the 4 Reviews, \$3 00 per year.  
For any two do. 5 00 "  
For any three do. 7 00 "  
For all four of the Reviews, 8 00 "  
For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 00 "  
For Blackwood's & the 4 Reviews, 10 00 "

CLUBBING.  
Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis.

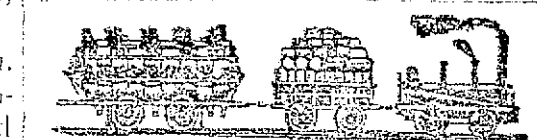
Remittances and communications must be made in all cases without expense to the publishers. The former may always be done through a Post-master by handing him the amount to be remitted, taking his receipt and forwarding the receipt by mail, post-paid; or the money may be enclosed in a letter, post-paid, directed to the publishers.

N. B.—The Postage on all these Periodicals is reduced by the late Post Office law, to about one-third the former rates, making a very important saving in the expense to mail subscribers.

"In all the principal Cities and Towns throughout the United States to which there is a direct Railroad or Water communication from the city of New York, these periodicals will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE."

LEONARD SCOTT & CO. Publishers,  
112 Fulton St. New York.

June 8.



## Freights from Philadelphia.

## REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Pieces of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.  
Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.  
Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.  
Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERRARD, Agent.  
Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. SNAIL.

HENRY KAUFFELT

York, April 20.

## LAW NOTICE.

THE subscriber having removed from Gettysburg, persons having business with him may find him, during all the Courts, and on every Tuesday throughout the year, at the Hotel of James McCosh, in Gettysburg, and at all other times at his residence in Littleton.

The undersigned is Commissioner for the Acknowledgment of Deeds and all other instruments of writing, under seal, to be used in the State of Maryland.

WM. MSHERRY.

March 30.

## LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle, PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Courts of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2.

## NOTICE.

Estate of George Clark, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of GEORGE CLARK, late of East Berlin, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said town, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

J. H. AULABAUGH, Esq.

May 4.

## STRAY HOGS.

NAME to the Farm of the subscriber, in Menallen township, about the middle of April last.

## Three Hogs,

no particular marks. The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

WM. E. SAYERS.

June 1.

## GROCERIES &amp; QUEENSWARE.

JUST received, a general assortment of Groceries and Queensware, which I will dispose of at small profits.

R. W. MSHERRY.

May 4.

## Blacksmithing,

IN all its branches, will be attended to by a good workman, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOMAS WARREN.

Corryburg, Dec. 22.